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Oct. 30—The chief

The correspondent, Dr. Takar Sveriges, was released tonight pending further questioning.

The Stercina case broke a 7 P.M. yesterday when 14 plainclothesmen from the Federal Security Office announced themselves and then burst into the correspondent's apartment in the borough of Ippendorf.

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seized more material, including two bulging file cabinets.

They released him at midnight with orders to report back at 9 A.M. today. He was interrogated all day except for a half-hour midday break during which he reported to his doctor.

man of medium height with thinning silver hair and spectacles, told friends the police said he was "under grave suspicion of espionage", arising

stand the case, Karel Cisar, Dr. Svercina's C.T.K. colleague in Bonn, declared, "It is all nonsense" and then "the usual lousy story."

from the arrest in Vienna last Thursday of Josef Adamek, an employe of the Austrian Government press office.

C.T.K. sent a protest to the West German Government saying in part "the Czechoslovak news agency categorically prohibits against this provocative

Mr. Adamek recently served here in Bonn and Dr. Svercin reported from Vienna between 1955 and 1957 and then from Cairo and Prague before coming here in 1964.

Conrad Ahlers, the Government spokesman, who was sharply questioned about the case at the regular news conference today said:

Dr. Svercina reported that the police also mentioned a Czechoslovak army major who fled to the West after the Soviet-led invasion had carried out its operations.

"I can assure you the Government wants no reminder of the Spiegel affair and will act with the greatest circum-

spection When dealing with journalists."

Mr. Ahnert, formerly a reporter for the news magazine, was himself arrested in 1962 when Der Spiegel was accused of having given away defense secrets.

Mr. Ahlert said that Dr. Sverdrup had been picked up for questioning on matters "both present and past," but he de-

"Dr. Svercina is not under arrest and I have reason to hope he will not be," Mr. Ahlers said. He refused to elaborate.

Dr. Svěčina is known to have sympathized strongly with the conservative Communist regime of the former president and party leader Antonín Novotný, ousted by Czechoslovakia's liberal reform leader Alexander Dubček in the Prague Spring earlier this year.

Liberal Czechoslovak journalist described Sverčina and his colleague, Miroslav Moc, Bonn correspondent of Rude Právo, the Prague party newspaper, as

“watchdogs” of the regime. But they voiced doubt that

there man could be considered a full-fledged full-time agent.

Dr. Svetoslav, a native of Tesin on the Polish frontier, went from Vienna to Budapest during the 1956 Hungarian uprising and was seriously injured by anti-communist demonstrators.

While the Syrcina case was still being investigated, an intelligence source disclosed that the six East German agents who fled earlier this month had been forwarded through what he describes as a blunder of West German officials. The source gave the follow-

Two years ago a man walked into the diplomatic mission of a western allied power in Berlin and said he had a friend

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and wanted to become a double agent.

The diplomat who had received him sent him away

thinking he was a crank. Shortly afterward an allied intelligence service picked him up and employed him deliberately as a double agent.

The allied service passed on his information to the West German intelligence authorities who kept the East Germans under surveillance. But the West German secret intelligence is

...information—and insisted that they be allowed to arrest some of the East Germans.

Release